Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

WM. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHAS. H. DAVIS, Contributing Editor.

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CITIZENS IN CONFERENCE.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

The Eucleian Society had the courtesy to call another meeting of citizens in their Hall last Monday evening, adjourned from the 1st inst.

The subject pre-arranged at the former meeting and publicly announced was :—

"What should be the policy of Bloomfield in reference to seeking annexation to Newark ?"

At the hour appointed, a small representation of citizens had arrived and five ladies. A number of other gentlemen came in along through the evening increasing the attendance to about fifty. There was evidently no magnetism in the subject to attract citizens from their homes, nor could the speakers arouse any enthusiasm in the meeting.

As before, the Eucleian had appointed two of its members to collect *statistics* in reference to the annexation of Woodside and of Roseville to Newark: This part of the programme was committed to gentlemen who were well qualified for the work and who evidently took pains to present numerous facts as possible bearing on the subject.

Among the speakers were Messrs. C. J. Turner, Frank Bliss, E. S. Wilde, James Beach, R. Peele, J. Banks Reford, W. D. Foulke, G. T. Moore and Jas. A. Hedden. Of these one or two only seemed to favor the idea of annexation, and two more admitted its probability at some future day. Messrs. Bliss, Beach, Foulke and Peele made telling speeches against annexation, stating many facts and practical reasons from their own experience and knowledge. The first was also sometimes quite humorous, and gave vivacity to the debate. Mr. Reford waxed eloquent in his peroration and paid a well merited tribute to Dr. Joseph A. Davis whose unselfish and far-seeing wisdom had done more to build up and benefit Bloomfield than any other citizen. Not adopting the dog-in-the-manger policy of keeping his property intact for high prices, or for posterity, while his neighbors improved their lands and sold at running prices; but, always actuated by generous impulses, he had built houses suited to the wants of applicants, or sold lots to meet their wishes, accepting payments by small or larger installments to suit their conveniences; any way to accommodate the people and invite population, An example which the speaker commended to our large land holders generally.

[We reprinted last week a thoughtful and suggestive article upon *The U. S. Senate* from one of our Religious Weeklies which we hope was not over-looked by our readers. They will thank us for the following sequel to it from the same able journal.—ED. GAZETTE.]

WANTED—STATESMEN

We spoke last week of the need of a new class of men in our offices of legislation and administration. We meant no reflection upon the men who served us during the war and the early period of reconstruction. They had a special work before them; they did it faithfully, conscientiously, and, we believe, as wisely as any body of legislators could have performed a similar work under like circumstances. That special work is done. Another task of a very different character now claims attention. It is one that requires to be treated in a different spirit from the war work; it demands qualities of mind quite opposite to those which were fitted to deal with the other.

Heretofore the controlling thought has been the instant peril which hung over the country. The maxim *inter arma silent leges*, prevailed, and gave justification to a temporary neglect of the ordinary principles and formalities of governmental action. Enemies threatened to destroy us as if during the night. They had to be put down at once. They were put down, but were still strong and crafty, and dangerous. They had to be disabled, so that they should not rise again, take us by surprise, and overwhelm us. These emergencies had to be met firmly and summarily. They called for men who would act on the instant—who would seek immediate effects and not stop before moving to consider how what they did would look ten or twenty years afterwards.

The country has passed out of its danger. Laws and acts for the moment are not now in place. Our present difficulties are such as time and patience will do more to remove than any direct measures. Alarm is expressed at the disorder which still prevails in some parts of the country, but that disorder is not strange, or dangerous, unless it is wrongly dealt with. It would be a wonder, indeed, if a people who have passed through the experiences of the Southern people, and have endured the reversal of conditions which they have suffered, should become at once quiet and contented, or have no difficulty in adapting themselves to their new circumstances. The phenomena of disturbances are only the outward signs of a convulsion which has affected the very foundation of society. It is the convulsion that is to be attended to, not the transient outward signs. For this we want men of thought, who will look to the future rather than the present; who can overcome or keep down passion, and act only upon deliberation.

The country has only just begun to realize the fullness of the revolution through which it has passed. Our Government has, in effect, been almost as completely overturned as if the rebellion had succeeded. The form and the machinery remain, but the objects of legislation, the theory of administration, and the habits of political thought have been greatly changed. The original doctrines of our polity are becoming almost as strange to the young men who are beginning to vote as though they were matters of ancient history. It is yet a question whether the government is to endow itself permanently with the new theories of its powers, whether it is to return to the old, or whether it will have to be readjusted so as to conform to the necessities of the new situation, while it retains as much as possible of the old usages. Men whose statesmanship consists in passing a bill to day to meet what they think they want, and passing another to-morrow to correct the mistakes of the first, and whose foresight is limited to calculating the effect of their work upon the next party caucus or the next election, are not fitted to deal with this question.

The great problem of the reorganization of Southern society cannot be approached too carefully. It is full of complications and difficulties which the clearest and ablest minds who have studied it have not yet been able to grapple with satisfactorily A civil rights bill will not solve it, nor a decree of court, nor a standing army. It cannot be solved in a year, nor in ten years, nor wholly, perhaps, in a generation. It is not a subject so much for laws as for education, for training, for patient waiting. Yet it may need special applications from time to time. Such applications should not be captious, like the measures we now see tried from day to day, but should be based upon permanent principles, should be well thought out so as to be consistent with a steady policy, and should be administered without harshness.

The financial questions likewise call for men of long heads and calm calculation. Our immense debt cannot be paid nor our monstrous volume of currency be got out of the way in any short time, nor without sacrifices and commercial shocks. If we are to have a new device of the treasury every time there is a disturbance in the money market, or a new issue of notes every time a large class of citizens shall have contracted more debts than they can pay, we may as well abandon at once all attempts to get back to a sound basis. We want men to adjust our money matters who can look to the distant end and pursue it steadily. They must be firm, or they will be frightened by the accidents they cannot avoid, or dismayed by the clamor which they will have to encounter often. They must be wise and possessed of all the best qualities of statesmanship, or their policy will fatally miscarry and involve the whole country in its ruins.

The subjects to which we have referred concern the life of the nation. Whatever is done respecting them must be done for permanency. They will not bear being trifled with. Partisans are obviously disqualified from acting upon them, for they will let the country be ruined while they are fooling with their petty, mischievous schemes. Men in whom the emotional nature prevails are likewise incapable of taking them in hand. They know nothing but the present, while it is the future that is concerned. They are only able to see the side with which they identify themselves, while action concerning these matters must involve a fair regard for all sides. Men of feeling and partisan zeal were of great service in the times through which we have passed, when there was but one question and but one side. Times like the present call for men of thought, who are able to resist passion and be impartial.—*The Methodist.*

OUR NEW DEPARTMENT of "Political Information" has elicited special commendation,. A week or two ago a subscriber in New York took occasion to speak to us of his appreciation of the value and importance of that column to all classes. The present week an esteemed subscriber in Montclair came to us to express his thanks for this department of our paper in which he said he finds much satisfaction and benefit.

Look at our Local Estate Columns on the first page and see what our rents are, in Bloomfield. MR. PEELE is offering great inducements to any one wanting a house in the country. See his advertisement on 1st. page.

WELL TO KNOW IF TRUE.—A resident of Bloomfield called on us the other day and requested us to say in the GAZETTE that——

Hasty Consumption can be cured by the same treatment which is suitable in Intermittent fever, as they both originate from same exposure and are attributable to like causes. The great remedial agent is to be quinine.

RECENT ELECTIONS.—HARRISBURG, Pa., City Controller, Common Council and School Board largely Republican. Reading, Pa., Mayor and Common Council Republican—a gain of nearly 600 over last fall's election. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Mayor, and Common Council largely Republican. SCRANTON, Pa., largely Democratic.

EFFECTS OF LOW TEMPERATURE upon the death-rate. In New York the death-rate in the first week of February was equal to 28.90 per 1,000. The rate reported in the twenty-one chief cities of Great Britain for the week ending Jan. 23 was 27 per 1,000. But Dublin and Liverpool reported their death-rate as 33 per 1,000. Edinburgh reported 34, and London 24 per 1,000. The excessive mortality which prevailed in all the cities of Northern Europe and in the chief American cities north of the latitude of Savannah, has followed the excessive fluctuations and unusually long-continued depression of temperature. This excessive cold appears to have ruled the death-rates in most of the cities of America and Europe.

MAGAZINES.—The March number of the monthly magazines which we prize so highly are beginning to arrive.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH S. R. Wells, N. Y. $3, a year.

THE GALAXY.—Sheldon & Co. New York $4 a year.

ST NICHOLAS.—Boys and Girls Illustrated Magazine, Scribner & Co, $3. a year. This last has no equal in its line in this country and probable not in the world.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—A recent lecture by Hon. Charles Francis Adams on this every day subject was both entertaining and instructive. "Since the last great railroad massacre—the Revere disaster—one-hundred and twenty millions of passengers have been carried by railroads within the limits of Massachusetts. During that time but one passenger was killed by any combination of circumstances over which the passengers had *no control*. But, as travelers will not always exercise due care, the average of persons killed or injured on the rail in Massachusetts during that time was three hundred per year. Considering all things—considering the rashness of travelers, the seventy thousand miles of track in the State, and the curves, culverts, and bridges—this is not an excessive sum total of disaster by rail. The danger of being murdered in Massachusetts is greater than that of being killed in a railroad accident. Examples of the truth of this are numerous; statistics prove that the average journey, resulting in injury is twenty million miles. If a person travel on Massachusetts railroads eight hundred miles a day, he would, by the doctrine of chances, be seventy years old before he received injury by a railroad accident. This may not greatly console the maimed, or the survivors of the killed, but it is a good showing, and we wish that a similarly encouraging assurance could be given to travelers in every part of the Republic."

REAL ESTATE. BLOOMFIELD.—Murden & Co. are enterprising, intelligent reliable real estate agents and insurance brokers in Bloomfield. Their office is near the Depot. See their advertisement in "Real Estate" Column on the 3rd. page.

HOME MATTERS.

BLOOMFIELD.

WEATHER CHRONICLE.

Range of Thermometer at Bloomfield Centre

Feb.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
At 7 A.M.	18°	8°	15°	15°	2°	4°	8°
At Noon	42°	16°	22°	20°	13°	14°	34°
At 9 P.M.	37°	22°	24°	8°	8°	13°	22°

There will be a union praise meeting of the first Presbyterian and the Westminster Church on Tuesday evening next in the First Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield, at 7½ o'clock, to be conducted by Mr. Lafayette Sykes of Newark. A cordial invitation to all.

SOCIABLE.—The Baptist people had an interesting sociable on Tuesday evening at Mr. C. W. Maxfield's on Franklin Street.

We are truly sorry to learn of the illness of our fellow-townsman, MR. H. C. Spalding, who has been missed from his accustomed walks and business for several weeks.

Special services were held in the First Presbyterian Church on Thursday by appointment of the Session. Prayer meeting was held in the afternoon and preaching by the pastor in the evening.

SEWERAGE.—At the Eucleian on Monday evening Mr. J. M. Bancroft of our village read a considerate paper on this subject showing a large familiarity with it. He gave statements in regard to the costly character of such work when done as it should be. He surprised many of his hearers by stating that the grade for sewerage need not exceed five inches to the mile and *should not* exceed ten. He suggested an ideal plan for a first sewer for Bloomfield. The paper was creditable to the gentleman and an honor to the society.

Town Council Bloomfield.

Regular meeting Feb. 12, 1875.

Present, Messrs. Beach, Reford, Potter, Oakes, Richards and Sherman.

The following bills were audited and passed and warrants ordered for the same:

POOR ACCOUNT.—J Moreland, $18, A. Metz, $58 15, J. H. Brown, $40 78, J. H. Lockwood, $46 57, A, Riker, $12. J. H. Way, $24 75, H. Dodd, $16 77, W. Colfax, $60 69, Hays & Taylor, $2 50, J. H. Colfax, $44 33, Madison Bros., 68 33, J. G. Keyler $52, Dr. C. H. Bailey, $46 25, T. P. Day, $61 01, Franklin Township, $13 50, J. W. Baldwin & Bros., $109 98, Crane & Slayback, $44 50, J. M. Walker, $309 58, E. Wilde, $37 09, Dr. J. H. White, $2 75, J. Archdeacon, $35 90.

CONTINGENT ACCOUNT.—John Archdeacon, $75, J. H. Folsom, $240, 55, Township Committee, $560. W. K. Williamson, $50, Commissioners of Appeals, $12, Montclair Gas Co. $800 on account.

Bills were presented by Wm. Parsons and John Kavanaugh for which payment was refused and no liability acknowledged The Clerk was directed to write to Hon's. John W. Taylor and Andrew Teed that a resolution has been passed by the Council protesting in the name of the people of the Township against the passage of Assembly Bill No. 183, which proposes to change the manner of electing Township Committee.

OUR GERMAN CHURCH.—It is but just that we should say that our statements in these columns last week respecting this church, and our suggestion at the close of the paragraph were voluntary and wholly without the knowledge of the esteemed pastor of the church. We collected our information from a most reliable source but seem to have misapprehended its statement as to the amount of Mr. Enselin's salary. The following touching note from the grateful pastor will set the matter straight and be read with deep interest by all our community:

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Feb. 15, 1875.

DEAR EDITOR: If you will insert a few lines in explanation of what appeared in your esteemed paper, you will do me a favor. My salary is $900, of which $600 came from my congregation, the rest from the Board of Home Mission. A movement is started to secure the whole amount of my salary inside the congregation and outside the same between our German population, which is so far advanced that already over $200 are secured.

The amount raised by my congregation was more than $1,000 for expenditure, and on all occasions did I receive tokens of love and substantial aid.

When our dear and only son departed, or as he himself happily said, "went home!" my dear and beloved congregation and other friends paid the funeral expenses and the place in the cemetery where he sleeps in Jesus, and where I hope to find, by-and-by, *my resting-place, after* falling, like him, asleep in Jesus.

I could multiply such instances, through which you and all our friends would be convinced, that I have reason to be proud of such a congregation, that I must truly say: "The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places!" but I am afraid my good people would not like it.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN M. ENSSLIN.

We hope the purse will be made up as suggested last week in recognition of the quiet, unobtrusive and faithful labors of Rev. Mr. Enselin in the cause of evangelism and in the best interests of our village.

THE EUCLEIAN.—An esteemed member of the Eucleian writes us in some fear that our well meant editorial of last week will be misapprehended and place the society in a false position. He says:—

"It should be distinctly understood that it would be quite contrary to the character of the society for it to take sides upon any question about which our citizens might honestly differ. It has never taken any action which commits it to any particular opinions about improvements or other public questions. The Society was organized for the purpose of affording opportunities for orderly debate, and has, I think, carefully confined itself to the legitimate occupation of a Literary Association. It was solely for the purpose of encouraging a free expression of the many and widely differing views on questions of real interest and not at all with the intention of taking any side, that this question of town improvements was proposed.

The great value of a thorough discussion of public questions, when it can be conducted with the courtesy required by the rules of a debating society, must be admitted. We need more of such discussion and much less of the personalities which so disgrace politics and obscure the true issues.

It was for such a purpose and with no intention of assuming any responsibility whatever for any turn which the discussion might take, that the Literary Committee the other evening arranged for the evening's programme, a public debate on the subject of village improvements."

This is all well and will be clearly understood now, we presume, at any rate. In our unsophisticated innocence we did not know that there were two sides to the questions which we have endeavored to ventilate in these columns. We certainly cannot be charged with any partizanship. The general subject of public improvements—the importance of road and sanitary improvements, we shall urge with whatever vigor we may. The young men of the Eucleian are citizens, and are expected to have aspirations for our town and sympathy with every effort to promote its development and prosperity. It was in this spirit, we suppose, and still believe, that they agreed to invite all citizens to discuss the importance and character of town improvements in their pleasant and quiet hall.

MABEL SOCIABLE held one of the most interesting of their enjoyable meetings, last week at the residence of Hon. David Oakes on Belleville Avenue.

OUR PARK.—In consequence of a glade of ice which covers a large part of it, the boys and girls have a splendid Skating Rink right at our doors. It is a lively and beautiful scene of joyous gayety every afternoon.

MONTCLAIR.

COASTING.—The hill on Union Street east of Fullerton Avenue, has been in fine condition for sleds this week. Our Young folks have enjoyed the richest kind of sport during these moonlight evenings. We have not yet heard of any Casualty and hope we may not.

STREET NAMES.—The Town Council have had street signs painted in accordance with law and will soon have them placed conspicuously at all street corners.

On the Montclair Railway a morning train on Wednesday jumped the track near Arlington producing confusion and alarm among the passengers and havoc among the trucks beneath some of the cars. Fortunately no persons were seriously hurt. The passengers were transferred to Erie Railroad train not very distant. Interruption to other trains was of short continuance.

REV. W. S. ALEXANDER, late of the American church, Florence, Italy, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, Montclair, on Sunday morning and evening, Feb. 21st.

Town Council—Montclair.

The following citizens were elected to the Council on Tuesday the 7th. April 1874 for one year; Alfred Taylor, Dr. J. J. H. Love, Edgar T. Gould, Wm. Tichenor, Thos. Levy.

A little over a month remains of their tenure of office, when they will be expected to give account of their stewardship. Unless re-elected for another year they will then surrender their powers to whomsoever the people may elect to that important office for the coming year.

During the past year the new law which invested the Town Council with certain Sanitary and Police authority has been in force. The council have probably done all that they could well do to abate any nuisances known to exist, to reform any practice, believed to be prejudicial, even remotely, to the health of the community and to protect the public against tramps and vagrants. In all these respects the past year has, of course, been the initial year of the new law.

Considerable has been accomplished during the year in street improvement. *Union street* has been widened, graded and guttered with paving stones five feet wide from Fullerton Ave. to Mountain Ave. *Gates Ave.* has been worked and guttered from Mountain Ave. to Undercliff Ave., leading to Eagle Rock. *Walnut street* has been graded and worked east of Grove street to the Bloomfield line. *Fullerton Ave. Extension* has been graded and worked and the deep gulley bridged and filled. *Park street* has been extended North from Watchung Depot, two miles or more to the town line, worked and graded, opening one of the most eligible ridges for building sites in the town. *Cliffside Ave.* and Irving streets have also been opened.

A number of new streets or extensions or other proposed improvements, have been reported and approved and work will doubtless be commenced on them when desirable and practicable. Among these we named last week Harrison Avenue, Montclair Avenue and Midland Avenue.

NOTICE.

Parties in interest on the lines of the above last named streets will have an opportunity to make any objections at the *next meeting* of the council on Wednesday evening, March 3rd.

THE MONTCLAIR AMATEUR DEBATING SOCIETIES.

On the evening of Febuary fifth, quite a large company gathered at the residence of Mr. Pinney to witness a trial of one of the members of the Montclair Amateur Debating Society by the Society. In consequence of disorder in a previous meeting and a consequent fine, it had been determined to try him before a jury of six impartial persons.

The proceedings, which lasted through two evenings, were extremely interesting, and if they were a little out of order at times, it was compensated by the good intentions of the court. The judge, as is usual, was extremely dignified and learned, the counsels eloquent and very savage in the cross examinations. The witnesses were stubborn and contradictory and the jury stupid.

Mr. Wolfe was the counsel for the society, and Mr. Carter for the defendant, and each of them performed his part well. Mr. Richards was the principal witness, and he was extremely contradictory, Mr. Van Lennep, the foreman of the jury, was of course one of the prominent features of the court; he watched the proceedings with the absorbing interest which characterizes the model juryman. He could not even relax his countenance into a smile at the occasional witty repartees of the learned counsels, so great was his sense of the responsibility upon him.

It is to be hoped that more entertainments of the character will appear in Montclair. Everyone is liable to be called up in court at some time in his life, and it would be of use to any person to have at least some knowledge of its customs. This is truly a most pleasant and agreeable way to learn of them and we desire that all exhibitions of its kind may be encouraged among the young men of this place. A. SPECTATOR.

For the Saturday Gazette.

VERONA.

FEB. 6, 1875.

MR. EDITOR: A very pleasant affair came off in our village on Monday evening last by way of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Baldwin's Variety Wedding. As this was the first time your correspondent ever had the honor to attend an occasion of this kind, it would not be proper for me to criticise how the affair should have been conducted; but if all weddings of this kind would create as much merriment and friendly feeling as was manifested on this occasion, I would recommend to all who are clasped within the holy bonds of matrimony not even to let the time for the Wooden or Tin, and especially the Variety Wedding, pass along without a celebration of this kind. The parlors on this occasion were well filled, and plainly could be seen that the good butcher and wife had plenty of warm friends who felt much gratified to see them after the cares and toils of the past ten years, and to find them happy and prosperous, with scarcely a furrow to be traced on their brow or the least indication to show to the contrary that the world had not always went well with them; And they could not have presented a better appearance ten years ago, when the nuptial cord was first tied, than they did on this occasion. A great variety of presents were bestowed upon the worthy couple by way of silver ware, china and glass ware, wooden and tin ware, cutlery, dry goods, and a great many more useful articles too numerous to mention. Splendid music was prepared for the occasion, interspersed with lively jokes and wit, etc., and was a brilliant affair. May such weddings be more numerous!

We are now having a course of lectures delivered here, one on every Thursday eve. Last Thursday evening, Mr. C. C. Stutts, our fellow townsman, entertained the audience with some amusing and choice selections by different authors, his subject being: "A Ramble among the Poets." Next Thursday Dr. Whitehorn, our practising physician, will give us an interesting entertainment, his subject will be "A Cruise up the Mozambique."

The sleighing here outs continues splendid. C.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE:

DEAR SIR: Please find enclosed the amount of my subscription for the SATURDAY GAZETTE. The GAZETTE is becoming more and more welcome, as it contains a larger amount of more interesting reading matter at almost every issue. I am particularly well pleased with your "New York Correspondence." I feel myself blamable, with the teachers of the county generally, for not responding to your request for contributions to your Educational Column. I hope the subscription reminder will stimulate a more generous consideration of your past gratuity, and that we may respond accordingly.

J. R.

Maplewood, Jan 24, 1875.

For Saturday Gazette

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF HOUSEKEEPING.

I don't often put on glasses to examine Katy's work; but one morning not long since I did so upon entering a room she had been sweeping. Did you forget to open the windows when you swept, Katy? I enquired, this room is very dusty. "I think there is dust on your eye glasses, ma'am," she said modestly. And sure enough the eye glasses were at fault and not Katy. I rubbed them off and everything looked bright and clean, the carpet like new, and Katy's face said, I'm glad it was the glasses and not me this time, This has taught me a good lesson, I said to myself upon leaving the room, and one I shall remember through life.

That evening Katy came to me with some kitchen trouble. The cook had done so and so, and she had said so and so. When her story was finished, I said smiling "There is dust on your glasses Katy, rub them off, you will see better." She understood me and left the room.

I told the incident to the children and it is quite common to hear them say each other, "Oh! there's dust on your glasses."

Sometimes I am referred to, "Mamma Harry has dust on his glasses can't he rub them off?"

When I hear a person criticising another, condemning perhaps a course of action he knows nothing about, drawing inferences prejudicial to the person or persons, I think right away, "there's dust on your glasses, rub it off." The truth is, every body wears these very same glasses, only the dust is a little thicker on some than others and needs harder rubbing to get it off.

I said this to John one day, some little matter coming up, that called forth the remark: "There are some people I wish would begin to rub then," said he, "There is Mr. so and so, and Mrs. so and so, they are always ready to pick at some one, to slur, to hint, I don't know, I don't like them." I think my son John has a wee bit on his glasses just now; he laughed and asked, "What is a body to do?" Keep your own well rubbed up, and you will not know whether others need it or not. "I will," he replied. I think as a family we are all profiting by that little incident, and through life will never forget the meaning of:—"There is dust on your glasses.

MAUD MANNING.

For Saturday Gazette.

THE TEACHER'S DREAM.

Adapted for the Teachers' Journal—read at the meeting of the Co. Teachers' Association Jany 30th. 1875.

'Twas Friday night, and a teacher sat
Alone her task pursuing:
She averaged this and she averaged that
Of all her classes were doing.

She summed up the absent and tardy ones,
The dropped ones too, she counted;
Then found the percentage—how high the boys
And how high the girls, amounted.

Names and residence, carefully spelt,
Arranged in columns and pages:
Yankee, Teutonic, African, Celt,
Names and parents and ages.

Entrance and exit fixed by dates,
Coming and going at notion:
Alas, how few are the candidates
She counted up for promotion!

Name upon name of new ones to add,
Flocking up from below:
Oh, why are so many ready to come,
And so few ready to go.

Her weary head sank low on her desk,
Her weary heart sank lower;
There were columns of figures ready to add,
But she could see no more.

She slept, she dreamed; she thought she was dead
And her spirit was entering Hades;
And the very first word old Charon said—
"Tell what the percent of your grade is."

Ages seemed slowly to roll away
Leaving but faintest traces:
And the teachers spirit waked one day,
In the old familiar places

A mound of fossilized school reports
Her wandering gaze descried:
As light as the Tribune spire, and deep
As the ocean's foaming tide.

'Twas there her bones had long been buried,
But the ground was wanted now;
And laborers came and tossed up a skull
That was once her throbbing brow.

A disciple of Galen wandered by,
And paused to watch the diggers:
He picked up the skull, his practiced eye
Detected it full of figures.

"Just as I thought," exclaimed M. D.
"I'm always able to tell 'em:
Ossified columns of figures, you see,
In cerebrum and 'bellum.'"

"It's a great curiosity sure," says Pat,
"Can you tell the name of the creature?"
"The same!" cries the doctor "why, sir, that
Was a nineteenth century teacher!"

E. R. P.

[Special Correspondence of the GAZETTE]

THE GREAT TRIAL.

VI.

THE TRUE STORY—THE ORIGINAL DRAFT OF THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT—MR. TILTON'S ATTENDANCE ON DIVINE WORSHIP—HIS EXAMINATION OF MRS. WOODHULL'S RESIDENCE—THE ICE BLOCKADE IN THE EAST RIVER—"WHERE'S THAT JURYMAN?"

Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of the trial, found the Court room densely packed. Perchance some were seekers after truth, but the majority, as is sometimes hinted of the plaintiff, were manifestly seekers after sensation.

Mr. Evarts resumed his reading of the true story, begun just before the adjournment on Wednesday, and was listened to with marked attention. He read the story in sections and interrogated the witness on each section. Mr. Tilton was evidently taken by surprise, and desired to read it through before he answered any questions, but this the learned counsel declined to permit, whereupon Mr. Tilton made haste to forget its contents; and though Mr Evarts sought to fix its paternity even as the witness himself had sought to fasten that of Ralph, the witness persisted in forgetting all about it. He was good enough to recognize the style when specially erratic as peculiarly his own however, so that what he denied positively he admitted inferentially, which amounted to just about the same thing.

His *imperfect memory* has been accounted for on the reasonable ground that the charge contained in the true story was far less grave than that contained in the monthly "statements" with which Mr. Tilton, like a good book-keeper, has steadily supplied the public. Exactly how the truth at that time is to be made to correspond with the truth thereafter concerning the same facts and as held by the same party, does not yet appear, and the prediction is that it will be like the good time—"a long time coming." Of course the true story contained a sketch of Mr Tilton's mother-in-law, nor was the writer disposed to make it a brief one. Remorselessly he served up Mrs. Morse as a lunatic and gave ample space and attention to the details of Col. Morse's alleged strangulation by his better half.

The irrepressible Bowen, who like a pith witch can not be made to lie down, and Oliver Johnson are duly attended to in the same paper, while Mr. Mutual Moulton's fiery hair casts many reflections upon it.

Mr. Wilkeson's original draft of

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT,

turns out to have been a very different one from that finally executed, and it is alleged that Mr. Tilton would not sign it because he had not then received his money from Mr. Bowen. It is due to Mr. Tilton to state that he denies this fact, though it might have been about the time that the "God of battles" was great within him and he may have preferred the "day of battle and of death" which seems now to have come upon him. Mr. Wilkeson's efforts as a peacemaker have therefore naturally alienated Mr. Tilton's affections, and he must henceforth stand toward the latter gentleman in line with Bowen and the mother-in-law.

A chance to smile was very generally availed of when Mr. Evarts took up Mr. Tilton's church record to show that he ceased attending Plymouth church long before the alleged offence was committed, in fact nine years ago, or in 1866! When this fact was brought out it caused general surprise, and a careful examination of each year from that time until he professes to have withdrawn showed a like result. The witness was much annoyed at this course of the examination and said rather testily that he "went to church like other people!" The story of his tour of inspection through Mrs. Woodhull's residence, which he stated from knowledge to be "as bare as a barn" was regarded as rather incredible. It was not sufficiently plain to the average mind why it was necessary for him to go there and go up stairs merely because she informed him that it had been called "a house of ill repute."

On Monday Mr. Tilton testified to Mr. Beecher's proposed letter of resignation from the pastorate of Plymouth church and his

THREAT TO SHOOT MR. BEECHER,

which he says he made in good earnest.

The "Revolution" and its editors came up for a passing notice as also the investigation by the Committee.

On Tuesday Mr. Tilton stated that his object in showing the true story to so many was to feel public opinion in regard to his case. The present indications are that he is to feel it again.

On Wednesday much of the old ground was gone over, and little introduced that was new. It was more of a field day for counsel than anything else.

The only event which excited any interest was the fainting of juryman Davis, which did not occur until after the hour of adjournment when the windows were thrown open, the crowd gaped and the court adjourned.

C. H. REQUA.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 19.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 29th, 1875.

MR. EDITOR: We are reminded by the weekly perusal of your valuable paper of a duty we owe to the good people of Bloomfield, whom we hold in such pleasant recollection. If we are permitted to travel in lands remote from our birth place to receive impressions under peculiar circumstances that new associations alone can develop, we are bound as it were to impart of our information even if it be but little, for the good of those who in turn may be blessed with equal advantages in this line. Thus will our own field of knowledge and usefulness be increased, and our interest in the improvement of all minds quickened. Shortly after my arrival I had intended picturing to you in glowing colors the beauties of Californian scenery, the delightfulness of the climate, the wealth and resources of the State, the opportunities for success that were opening up to the industrious and enterprising of all nations and enlarging generally upon numerous minor points, relating to matters of interest occurring upon the Pacific Slope.

After some deliberation I thought it advisable to curb my spirits for awhile to discover whether the first impressions that are made upon a stranger as he enters a new country can be relied upon for accuracy. On the whole I am satisfied that erroneous deductions are not so liable to result from such a course, and I feel more free to lay before your readers a few facts that have come before me while engaged in my special field of observation. The plentiful rain fall of the "wet" season of 1873 and 1874 was the cause of great rejoicings on the part of mining, agricultural and herding communities, and the prosperity of these regions, was the source of no little business life in all the larger towns and cities that laid any claims to holding the post of a distributing point or centre for the surrounding country. An unusual activity was prevalent in almost all departments of trade, and the demand for artizans and laborers outran the supply. A bountiful harvest had just been reaped, the prospects for a large vintage were never better, the spring wool clip had come into market pretty clean, and commanded very remunerative prices, quicksilver was daily rising in value, and new mines were constantly being opened up in sections of the country but little prospected. Numerous gold and silver mines on account of the cheapness of American and foreign irons, and the low rates of freight brought about by a strong competition between the overland railroads and the steamship and clipper lines were ordering hoisting and pumping machinery to allow them to sink deeper and to run their drifts and tunnels further into the bowels of the earth in search of the precious metals. And the State seemed to be making daily progress in the introduction and development of various manufacturing industries. Apparently one of the grandest undertakings of the year was that of the erection of the Palace Hotel, an enormous brick structure; covering over a block of ground and rising proudly to a height of seven stories. Messrs. Sharon and Ralston, two of our most enterprising and successful business men, set themselves diligently to work and soon had a force of 1500 men employed in various capacities about the building, the weekly wages of whom amounted to from $20,000 to $30,000. The walls went up as if by magic. Hundreds of thousands of bricks came pouring in from the numerous brick yards about the country, but there was not sufficient to keep the masons busy and several times they were forced to await the arrival of a new cargo from Stockton or Sacramento. While the dry season lasted, from April to October, the the work was pushed rapidly along with scarcely an interruption, and some weeks since the building was roofed in at the rather extraordinary height of 190 feet from the ground floor and 131 feet from the basement. To give you a slight conception of the size of the structure, please imagine how long a single man would be occupied in shutting the four thousand doors or inclosing the eight thousand windows. The four thousand locks, with their thirty-two thousand keys, eight keys being ordered with each lock, will weigh about seven tons.

Four artesian wells will keep well filled a reservoir as large as those of some of our eastern cities. A steam engine will give the power necessary to lift the water to the top of the buildings, where it runs into large tanks, from which it is lead by gravity through a vast net-work of distributing pipes to all parts of the hotel. A hydraulic elevator run by two steam engines, will afford constant communication with each story, without the fatigue attending a climb of seven flights of stairs. On visiting days an immense crowd have thronged through the various halls, and numerous have been the exclamations of wonder and surprise at the exhibition of skill in the general arrangement and the abundance of all improvements that tend to the health and comfort of the stranger. It is to be hoped that the hotel may be completed by the 1st of September of the present year, as the city, although provided with no less than twenty very comfortable and commodious ones, is sadly in need of enlarged accommodations for her numerous transient visitors. More anon.

F. H. McD.